taken aback. I do not think there will be any further consecration of free territory, or even of New-Mexico, to Slavery, by any act of Congress or of the Union-saving Conference. Mr. Lincoln's approach, and his admirable addresses on the way are beginning to give back-bone to weak Republicans, and to silence the clamor of the Slavery Propaganda. Even the Buchanites are growing bold. Howell Cobb recently wrote to one of his old associates, new in the Cabinet, that, if he wished to visit them in the new Confederacy, he would send him a passport. The minister replied, he intended to come next Spring,

but under the protection of the United States! NO COMPROMISE.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. PROM THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENCE.

From Chester Conn.

For the benefit of those who are so loudly calling on the Republicans to "do something to save their country," I wish THE TRIBUNE would publish the following olutions passed by the Connecticut Legislature in 1850, when Seymour was Governor, and sent to Senstors in Congress by him. They passed almost unani-

tors in Congress by him. They passed almost unanimously, a majority being Democrats:

1. Resolved, That Congress has full Constitutional power to prohibit Sisvery in the Ferritories of the United States by Legislative smacticents, and that it is the duty of Congress to pass, without unaccessary delay, such strict and positive laws as will effect only shot out Slavery from every portion of these Territories.

2. Recolved, That|Congress has likewise full Constitutional power to remore Slavery as due Save Trade from the District of Columbia, and that this power should be at once exercised for the immediate prohibition of the Slave Trade therein, and for the abolition of Sisvery upon such terms of compensation to the slave holders as may be just and reasonable.

2. Resolved, That in the name of the people of Connecticut, we de hereby solemnly reaftirm our unaiterable attachment to the Federal Union, and our inferable determination to adiere to our National Constitution, and shide by all its compromises to the letter and in the spirit of the same; while, with equally unaherable and inflexible purpose, deterred by no threat of disuntant we shall forever oppose any and overy measure of compromise by which any portion of the territory now belonging to, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be given up to or left unprotected against the encreachments of Sisvery.

The independent and fearliess position of The TRIR-

From Grand Rapids, Mich.

The independent and fearless position of The Trinunc in regard to our national affairs, commands the unqualified approbation of Republicans, in this section of the country. When weak-kneed representatives of Republican principles, tremble and falter under the lash of our Southern masters, and when revered leaders is the cause of Liberty and Humanity forget the teachings of other days and ignore the convictions of a life time, we are proud to see The Tribunk giving forth ne uncertain sound. To-day, as yesterday, battling for human rights and opposed to all "Compromises of natural justice." "We follow no such leadership," natural justice." "We follow no such leadership."

say The TRIBUNE to C. M. Clay, and the people say,
God bless The TRIBUNE! It is right and will be sustained! The principles of the Republican party as
embodied in the Chicago Platform and maintained by
The TRIBUNE will hire, while those who would aban
don them will themselves be abandoned and forgotten! MICHIGAN.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The damage of compromises will be three-fold; to the individual politicans by whose means they are effected; to the political party by which they are effected; to the political party by which they are effected; to the political party by which they are effected; to the political parties and the section that concedes. The politicians will be dropped; for after an unworthy concession popular reaction is inevitable; the party will go out; for to political parties palpable moral weakness is a mortal disease; and the section will be holden lightly and its rights disregarded, as the North has been by the South since the great compromise of the "Great Compromiser" in 1833. The history of the event, and its consequences personal and political, if properly understood, would forever deter men of sense from seeking a repetition of the proceeding. And yet the concessions of that day were insignificant in comparison with the vast though indefinite cravings, the demands for repentance, humanity, abnegation of manhood, the going down into the dirt, which is offered to us—and that not by themselves, but by the black enunch politicians of our own section, who do their work but who do not even profess to speak by their authority—as the price of their recognition of our existence.

If the Union is to be preserved as it is, and restored to the necessary harmony, somebody must do it. This must be the work either of the Republican party or its adversaries. If the Republican party and the Republican Administration assume and perform the duty, they will save themselves while they are saving the country. If they refuse to do it, their saversaries will be the party of the country, and will claim the advantages of that position—require Republicans to stand firm. Fledges sacredly nade require them to stand firm. Fledges sacredly nade require them to stand firm. Fledges sacredly nade require them to stand firm. The hopes and the prayers of men who love Freedom and justice, throughout the world, inspire them to stand

world, inspire them to stand firm. We trust they stand firm.

world, inspire them to stand firm. We trust they will stand firm.

From The Burlington Standard, Feb. 13.

Ought we to do it? Ought we to sacrifice the very principle that we have so long fonght for, and which we have at last succeeded in establishing as the policy of the Government? That is the question that we are called upon to meet to day. We answer, briefly, no. Mr. Seward intimated in his last speech that the Union was of so much value that parties and platforms sinke into insignificance when it is in danger. We cannot look at it in that light.

From The Budson (Wia) City Times, Feb. 2.

This (the Crittenden Compromise) is more than the South have ever asked until now. To demand an amendment to the Constitution to protect them in carrying slaves to the Territories, is more than the North can ever grant. If peace cannot be established with-

arying slaves to the Territories, is more than the North can ever grant. If peace cannot be established with even concessions incompatible with Republican principles, let it not be sought after, and let the Slave Oligarchy seek their rights at the mouth of the cannon and amid the din of war. The Republican party can pursue no other course, and be true to the Constitution of the Fathers, the Freedom of the Country, and the institutions of the American Union.

From The Pattsville (Pa) Miner's Journal, for Feb. 13.

The Crittenden Compromise, therefore, can never be adopted by the Republican party. If it should, it will be a virtual resignation of the Government into the hands of not only a miserable minority, but a nest of traitors and rebels. It is well that the people should understand this matter, that they may see how far under the counsels of a disinterested Democracy, the Republican party can go in any compromise arrange-Republican party can go in any compromise arrange ments, consistently with its honor, and the principle which elevated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidentia

which elevated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair.

From The Senece Observer, Feb. 14.

We think THE TRIBUSE is right in saying that a majority of the Republican party are in favor of maintaining the Chicago platform, while Mr. Seward says that he considers it more important to preserve the Union than the platform.

From The Genemago Telegraph, Feb. 13.

Among Republicans there is no diversity of opinion upon the main points of the question. There is one universal expression of opposition to any compromise, concession, or adjustment, until the question is first settled as to whether we have a Government capable of commanding respect and obedience for its laws from citizens of every State and every section. This point having been settled in the affirmative, any reasonable adjustment asked for by loyal communities would be obserfully acceded to. But for any section to ask and claim concessions of any kind as the condition upon which they will engage in the suppression of rebellion, is regarded as nothing but treason and secasion in the bud, and to be treated accordingly. Our friends, too, are particularly severe upon all measures which look to a betrayal of the pledges made at Chicago, and denomose the Crittenden and kindred plans for the extension of Shavery in unmeasured terms. They would have those who speak for them in Congress and elsewhere beware how they encourage with that looks to an indorsement of the idea that the

pans for the extension of Shavery in immeasured terms. They would have those who speak for them in Congress and elsewhere beware how they encourage action that looks to an indorsement of the idea that the Constitution carries Shavery into free Territory.

From The Northern Anbarn Independent, Feb. 14. If concessions should be made, they cannot be kept. Our Congressmen may agree to put Shavery into the Constitution, but the agreement will be null and void. The North is incapable of obeying any law of comprouses framed on the claims of the pecul ar institution. We are happly moving with such force as to break away from all fastenings of the kind. Comprouses are but green withes upon the unshorn Samson of Freedom. Our schools, our presses, our railwads, our telegraphs, our manufactories, and our free speech, all forbid concession, and render it impossible for as to beed any engagements of this character. Northern maticultions, singly and in the aggregate, are irreconclably hostile to Slavery. Any covenant between the two is a flat impossibility—just as much so as covenant between fire and powder. Hence, if our mateumen should bind us, we should not be bound; they might as well promise that we should live without parts.

to breathing.

From The New-Hampshire Democrat, Feb. 14.

We know that the rising of the sun is not more

certain than is a "Democratic" defeat and a Republican victory on the 12th of March. Traitors never flourished on our granite soil, and they never will. The wirea which bear, on lightning wings, the voice of New-Hampshire to all parts of our country will bear no joyous tidings to the conspirators, whether North or South, who are plotting to tear down the pillars of our National Union. No message will prochaim that the land of Lampdon and Sullivan and Scammel is bowing her face to kiss the hand of treason and rebellion. But an ordinary victory is not enough. It should be sweeping, crushing, and annihilating; such that traitors and patriots shall alike see in it the irreversible doom of all enemies to their country.

From The Atlantic (N. J.) Messager. Feb. 14.

It is this lack of faith which makes so many of our good Republicans so faint hearted and cowardly to-day. They seem to act, a great many of them, as if God had abdicated His Government here in the United States, and cast the whole responsibility of its management on them; and that, if they would keep it together, they must patch it all over with compromises. The only god they appear to have any distinct apprehension of, is old grandmother Seward, who thinks to settle the disordered stomach of the na ion by applying a Union poultice to the extremities composed of repealed personal liberty bills and "hush, my dears, lie still and slumber,"—equal parts of each. Now weak-kneed Republicans, Union-savers, panic-stricken compromisers, and alarmists generally, may quiet their fears. The world was governed tolerably well several years before any of them saw the light; and up to this hour God has not given us any notice that he intends to abdicate in favor of the Hepublican, or any other party, unconditionally!—much less in favor of Bill Seward and the host of creeping things, called compromisers, that drag their-slow length along after him to the charmed music of "Union first."—"principles afterward." For when the trial comes, as come it surely will, such things surely will, such things will be swept away to make room for the men God always raises up to meet great

room for the men God always raises up to meet great exigencies.

From The Litchfield, Conn. Enquirer, Feb. 14.

We are of that school which believe that in this crisis of our country's affairs, it is not policy or necessity to make any assess or temporizing compromises which shall repudiate the great public sentiment of the North, so recently and so clearly expressed; but we believe if any fair and bonorable means exist whereby the Border States may be encouraged in their present patriotic determination to stand by the Union at all hazards, and that if in this Convention, they shall be able to propose any such measures and make any such just requests, we firmly believe Connecticut, through her Commissioners, will cheerfully be willing to grant them. Such a course will be at once a speedy death-blow to the treasen and disunionists of the Cotton States, and will firmly and securely, perhaps, unite the bond of the Union of these United States, which now lie shaking in the wind; and with its severance is threatening to incolor any covergment to anarchy and confusion.

firmly and securely, pernaps, time the board of these United States, which now lie shaking in the wind; and with its severance is threatening to involve our Government in anarchy and confusion.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Euletia. Feb. 14.

The sympathizers with treason may as well stop howling "coercion." Their outeries will frighten nobody. A fellow-feeling for the "not unreasonable" seeders is what's the matter with them. They are demnionists at heart. An organized rebellion against the laws is going on under the austices of a few political demagogues, and the patriotic sensibilities of the Democracy are aroused at any hint that if laws are worth having they are worth sustaining. They want to see the Government placed in a position to be insulted by any mob which is inspired with sufficient courage or whicky to do so. Let the people decide whether this policy shall be sustained.

From The Fall River (Mass.) News. Feb. 14.

From The Fall River (Mass.) News, Feb. 14.
It is enough to make the face tingle with shame, It is enough to make the face tingle with shame, at witnessing the subserviency of some men and politicians at the North, in regard to Slavery. It is no wonder that the elaveholders dare commit treason and fraud, too, in the very Cabinet of the National Executive, when they see they can do it with impunity, and that Northern statesmen do not as much as boldly avow their determination to uphold and enforce the laws for the protection of liberty. We need, at the North, to inculcate the principle of manly, personal independence, a principle that will enable a man to avow his real sentiments, and maintain them too, by his vote, his acts and his voice. Yet in the face of the humiliating and shameful state of things that now exists—we have the cry from some—" of compromise"—" let us yield!"

Let us stand to our principles, vote for them, and fight for them too, if need be, say we.

fight for them too, if need be, say we.

From The North Adams (Mass.) Transcript, Feb. 14.

Let all men beware of affixing their signatures to pe Let all men beware of affixing their signatures to petitions for compromise and union to secure a disgraceful peace to-day, to be disturbed by fierce conflict to-morrow—to purchase a selfish and ignominious calm, at the sacrifice of all principle, at the expense of all honor; and let all Republicans beware of those men in their own ranks who in selfish subserviency advise them to "kiss the rod," but stand firmly to the principles of "kiss the rod," but stand firmly to the principles of "kiss the rod," but stand firmly to the principles of the principles of the rod." but stand firmly to the principles of the rod." pure patriotism. "Give me liberty, or give me death."

From The Buffalo Express, Feb. 14.

The duty of enforcing the laws and maintaining the

The duty of enforcing the laws and maintaining the power of the Government by forcible means will be suppleasant, but it must be resorted to, in case its authority is resisted. There is no alternative. To do less than that would be to confess that it has lost its supremacy, and is no longer any more than a mere worthless thing, to be treated with contempt by every-body at home and abroad. When the time of action comes in this behalf, the people will give the Government their hearty and enthusiastic support.

From The Ashland (Pa.) Moutaineer, Feb. 12.

We cannot compromise our manhood; we cannot become the enslavers of our nation.

From The Coos (N. H.) Republican, Feb. 12.

Should New-Hampshire retract, the result would be most perilous to the cause of Freedom. Her adherence involves no action antagonistic to the Union. She will award to all sections their rights in a spirit of conciliation and firmness; but she will not, must not, aban-

ation and firmness; but she will not, must not, aban-don those principles which were once recognized by freemen everywhere, and which triumphed in election of Abraham Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

SEVENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 11.

Congress met this morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Battle, President of the Tuscaloosa Central Female Institute.

Mr. Conrad offered the following:
Resided, That a committee composed of five members be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report a bill providing for the establishment of executive departments for the Confederacy.

Mr. Stephens—1 offer the following:
Resided, That we consider so much of the resolution passed on Saurday as combined the committee on military and naval affairs, and that there be added a committee on military and naval affairs, and that there be added a committee on lindian affairs. Adopted.

The Congress then went into secret session, and subsequently took a recess for half an hour.

At one o'clock Congress reassembled, and the President announced that the hour had arrived for receiving the response of the Vice-President.

[Received by telegraph and published on Tuesday.]

The President then administered to Mr. Stephens the

The President then administered to Mr. Stephens the following oath:

"You do solemply swear that you will faithfully execute the office of Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, and will, to the best of your shilly, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof—so help you God."

During the secret session a Committee of Two from each State was appointed to report on a permanent Constitution. The Committee was appointed on a resolution introduced by Mr. Rhett. The secrety on the resolution has not been removed, but that on the names of the Committee has been.

The Committee are as follows:
Alabama—R. W. Walker and R. H. Smith.
Florida—Jacksun Morton and J. B. Owens.
Georgia—Robert Toombs and T. R. R. Cobb.
Louislana—A. Decloet and Gen. E. Sparrow.
Mississippic—A. M. Clayton and W. F. Harris.
South Garolina—R. B. Rhett, er., and J. Chesnut, jr.

THE TRAGEDY OF LEONIDAS CAN BE RE ENACTED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS." We have received from Massachusetts the following extract from a letter written by a German soldier nov

in Fort Sumter: "FORT SUMTER, Feb. 7, 1861. "We expect to be attacked every day. They have not quite finished their batteries. They are building one about 1,400 yards from our fort, inimitation of the one about 1,400 yards from our fort, frimitation of the iron ships built now in Europe, so that we shall have a piece of hard work to destroy it. I expect we shall have an attack before my letter reaches you. We all think we shall be able to stand it for about ten days. They cannot take the Fort by assault (sturm) unless they wish to sacrifice from three to four thousand lives. It is impossible they should enter the Fort, and they cannot come near enough to make a breach (breache). They know it very well, and their plan is to bombard us till they kill us one after another, or till we are

us till they kill us one after another, or till we are starved to death.

"But will not the North do anything to assist us, as "But will not the North do anything to assist us, as the Government will not? Why should we be exposed to starvation and destruction for them if they will do nothing for us? My good wife and child are now in New-York. She is going to be confined again, and we have lost almost all we had, through our sudden removal. I have too much pride to apply to any body, but I cannot conceal it from you. I thank you for your kind promise to assist her. She will write to you when she needs you. Even our salary has not been paid for some time.

I would write you more about our situation here, but though I write in German, there are enough traitors among the Germans in Charter with the contract of the same of the contract of about our situation here, but though I write in German, there are enough traitors among the Germans in Charleston, and the scamps open our letters. Suffice it to say that we are all in excellent spirits and of good courage, and full of confidence in our commander and officers. We are ready to a man to show the world that the tragedy of Lounidas can be reenacted by United States Troops. Let the dogs come, we will receive

them as they deserve it, and destroy them and their re-bellion with one blow. What if 70 United States troops were to whip a whole State?"

JOHN C. CALHOUN FOR THE UNION. The letter in which John C. Calhoun announced to the Legislature of South Carolina his purpose to resign his seat in the United States Senate, dated Nov. 26,

1842, closes as follows: "That the State may long retain her high standing and happy and glorious institutions, may be transmitted to the latest generation, shall to my last breath ever

to the latest general.
be my ardent prayer.
"With the highest respect, I am, &c.,
"JOHN C. CALHOUN."

THE PEOPLE SENDING THE GOVERNMENT MONEY IN SMALL SUMS.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Inasmuch as the capitalists have, or at least, are represented as having banded together, and pledged themselves not to loan the Government any money, thus attempting to coerce the Republicans, and drive the North into a compromise, dictated by the South, why would it not be a good idea, for all people who are in favor of maintaining the Government, and especially those who are for sustaining the incoming administrathose who are for sustaining the incoming administra-tion, to give the Government pledges of their support, by subscribing for such loans as may be necessary to carry on the Government, I would suggest that sub-scriptions be opened in every city and town in the country; and that all persons—merchants, farmers, and mechanics—be allowed to subscribe such sum as they please, the money not to be called for unless abso-lutely needed.

W. C. D.

WE CAN HELP THEIR FAMILIES IF NOT

THE BELEAGUERED HANDFUL OF MEN IN FORT SUMTER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I am glad the Rev. H. W. Beecher is thinking of the poor wives and children of the brave soldiers of that forlorn hope of the United States. If it seems impossible to the North to assist the little band of valiant men, whose life is evidently at stake for our sakes, let ns show them at least that we are not unworthy of their devotion, by showering abundance upon their families. It will cost us little, individually, and the soldiers of the United States will see that their fidelity and courage are acknowledged by the people. We shall probably need them.

Hoping that you will open a subscription for the pur-

pose, I inclose \$5 for a beginning.
Dr. CHARLES MUNDE.
Florence, Mass., Feb. 14, 1881.

A NEW PHASE OF THE GEORGIA SEIZURES.

According to The Savannah Republican, Gov.

Brown of Georgia acted hastily in seizing the New-Brown of Georgia acted hastily in seizing the New-York vessels. Gov. Morgan did not refuse to accede to the demand for the surrender of the arms seized by the police of this city. On receiving the telegraphic message from Gov. Brown he wrote to inquire as to its authenticity: "and teavs The Republican) so far as appears, he gave no intimation of his intention to refuse the demand for the arms." The same paper adds this significant paragraph, from which it is to be inferred that Gov. Brown hoped to accomplish a master-stroke by an act of "devotion to the South" so as to strengthen his claims for a prominent place in the new Centederation."

the new Cenfederation."
"Under these circumstances it were impossible to best it out of his brains of some uncharitable persons that our Governor in his hasty proceedings, was quite as intent on branging something from Montgomery as he was from New-York. For ourselves, we pretend to no opinion on the subject." DISTRESS IN GEORGIA.

The Post-Office Department has received the follow-ing letter from a Postmaster in Georgia. It is one of

ing letter from a Postmaster in Georgia. It is one or many similar epistles:

"I belong to that party in Georgia who know but little (if any) difference between Southern secession and Northern fanaticism. I look upon the precipitancy of the secoling States as wild in the extreme. Already distress and runn press upon us; a dark vail hangs between us and the future, and nothing but the interposition of Him who holds the destiny of nations in his hands can save us from ruin."

The DUTY OF VIRGINIA.

The Birkmand White of vesterday says:

hands can save us from ruin."

The Richmond Whig of yesterday says:

"If all the Cotton States declare themselves out of the Union, let Virginia remain until the hist legitimate means of obtaining redress within the Union is exhuusted. If she succeeds, her more hasty Southern sisters may retrace their steps. If she fails, the right of defense or of revolution will not be impaired or weakened by time, but she will gain much in moral power by a prudent course and considerate action. The true position of Virginia is to occupy neutral ground—to stand as a rock between the waves of Northern and Southern functions. Nobly and bravely let her maintain it, with the emblem of peace raised high above her battlements, regardless of taunts or threats from any point of the compass, until a calm shall quiet the angry waves of sectionalism."

WISE REPENTANT.

WISE REPENTANT. The Union vote in Virginia seems to have converted Wise. In a speech delivered at Richmond, in response to the compliment of a serenade, he declared that "he was for the Union and the Constitu-He solemnly denied the report that he intended

tion." He solemnly decided the report that he intended to lead an army to the capital for the purpose of seizing the public property, denouncing that assertion as "false and infanous." "He deprecated civil war," says our telegraphic dispatch, but added that "he would never submit to a Northern Confederacy." No doubt Wise did say all the. But he forgot Banks's revelations, as far back as the Fremont campaign, proving that he once boasted of his organization of an army of twenty thousand men for an attack on the Federal capital; and he also failed to recall that memorable threat that, "so help him God, he would never submit to the rule of a Republican President."

COLLECTING DEBTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A large commercial house in New-York, some time

COLLECTING DEBTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A large commercial house in New-York, some time since, sent to their agent, a lawyer in South Carolina, notes of business firms in his vicinity amounting to \$1,800, which were about to mature, to be collected. They received no intelligence from the legal gentleman aforesaid until a few days ago, when the notes were all returned, having been kept by him until they were victor days ago, are constructed. all returned, having been kept by him until they were sixty days overdue. Accompanying the notes was a letter from the agent, stating that he considered himself an honest man, but he would not collect debts against the citizens of South Carolina in favor of Northern creditors. In reply, the New-York house wrote back that they must respectfully demur to his chain to be an "honest man;" that in this latitude a man who practiced such a trick as the one he had been guilty of would not be recognized as either honest or honorable, whatever notions to the contrary might prevail in South Carolina. In conclusion, they notified him that as he had rendered himself personally liable for the entire amount of the notes, if he ever came this way they would accommodate him with rooms in Eldridge-street Jail until he paid what had thus been swindled out of confiding creditors in New-York.

OHIO COMING TO THE AID OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OHIO COMING TO THE AID OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Legislature of Ohio has passed an act guaran-teeing the bonds of the Federal Government to the

The Legislature of Ohio has passed an act guaranteeing the bonds of the Federal Government to the amount of \$2,700,000. Secretary Dix addressed to Governor Dennison a communication similar to that which was sent to the Governors of other States, suggesting this course of action. The recommendation was strengthened by the following note from Mr. Sherman, the indefatigable Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means.

"House or Representatives."

"Dear Sir: I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to urge immediate action by the Legislature of Ohio on the accompanying joint resolutions. The necessities of the Treasury are now so pressing that the Government mate resort to every available measure to maintain the public credit. I see no practical objection to his plan, and it is not at all likely that the State of Ohio will ever be called upon to make good its guaranties. The surplus revenue was deposited with the States upon the express condition that it should be restored if called for by the General Government. The loyal States should be willing to the express condition that it should be restored if called for by the General Government. The loyal States should be willing to the extent of the deposit at least, to scatain the Government.

"Gov. DENNISON."

A CRUEL HOAX.

Vesteedary the Washington public were to a consideration.

A CRUEL HOAX.

Yesterday the Washington public were to a considerable extent deceived by a handbill peated upon tree-boxes, &c., announcing the surrender of Fort Sunter, after a desperate struggle, and stating where the particulars might be found in the afternoon. As the officers and men garrisoning Sunter have many close connections here, the handbill caused intense distress in this community for some hours. It turned out, however, that to advertise a drinking house was the ostensible cause of inflicting so much pain or innocent persible cause of inflicting so much pain on innocent per-Washington Star. A SEVERE CRITICISM.

A SEVERE CRITICISM.

The following severe animadversion on President
Buchanan is an extract from a private letter, handed
to us for publication, from an Englishman of the highest political standing, whose views on American affairs have probably more weight and influence than those of any other man in England. The latter is dated " Lon-

any other man in England. The letter is dated "London, Jan. 25:"

"My indignation, sufficiently strong from the first, has been carried beyond measure by the Fresidact's Massage to the Senste, which appears in this day's paper. A more cowardly, likely cal and dishonest document never appeared with the name of any man calling himself a statesman. The only parallel is Pontius Flister—walking his hands of the affair, and leaving both action and responsibility to whoever chose to take them. Conceive a man with almost unlimited powers (for your President is a distance, which is greater power than any constitutional sovereign)

sitting down with his hands before him in the hour of his coun-try's seony, and saying, 'it is not my business.' He ought to be whipped down the steps of the gress house at Washington."

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock	ExchangeFEB 15
1,000 U. S 6s, '68 Coppon 100	1 50 Harlett Rullfond Del
1,000 Tress. 12 W ct. Notes. 1011	1 2000 40
7.000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 73	100 Harlem Rallroad Pret.
10.000 do	105 40
3,000 do 74	100 do
3.000 Virgiuia State 6s 30 75	100 Reading Railroad
2.600 do 76	250 Michigan Central RR
2,000 N. C. State 6s 79	150 do b80
1,000 Missouri State 6s 961	50 do
13,000 do 67	50 Mich. S. & N. Ind. RR.
1,000 N. Y. State 6a 1862 100	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.
2,000 N. Y. State 7s. 1064105	100 do
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s 96	56 do
1,000 Erie RR. 1st Mg. Ba. 102	5e Ill Cen. RR Scrip. blo
3,000 Krie RR. 4th Mg. Bs. 821	
2,000 Erle RR. 2d Mg. Bds.	50 do
Ex. 18641014	100 do
2,000 Hud, Riv. 3d Mg. Bs. 86	50 do10
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mg. Be. 53	50 do
10,000 Cht. & N. W. 1st Mg. 40	100 Cleve, and Pitts. RR
1,000 Han. & St Jos. R. Bs. 53	400 Galena & Chicago RR ?
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S.F. Bs. 741	9 do
40 Mechanics' Bank106	50 do
5 Bank of America106	200 Clev. and Toledo RR. 3
85 Pacific Mail S. S. Co 85	
50 do \$30 85	
100 Centen Company 15	5 Chi. and Rock J.RR 5
200 N. Y. Cent. RRp&c 784	
300 doopg 784	
140 do	250 do 5
200 do	70 Chie., Burl'n & Q. RR. 7
100 do	100 do
200 Hudson River Railroad. 44	50 do
24 do	10 New-Jorsey Cen. RR 11
24 40	** Time ************************************
ZECOND.	160 Hudson Riv. RR 530 4
	100 Hudson Riv. RR BS0 1
5,000 Missouri State 6s 67	50 do
1,000 Tenn State 6s, '90 74 7,000 N. Y. State 6s, '74105	75 do 4
1,000 M. 1 . State 04, 14 100	10 00

| 1,000 Tenn State 6s, 74 | 105 | 100 Cent RR 3d Mt, 763 | 90 | 150 Reading Railroad | 43 | 105 | 100 Cent RR 3d Mt, 763 | 90 | 150 Reading Railroad | 43 | 105 | 100 Cent RR 3d Mt, 763 | 90 | 150 Reading Railroad | 43 | 100 Cent RR 10

There was a firm, steady feeling at the Stock Excharge this morning, and a moderate improvement in prices, without much activity. The movements, as for some time past, appear to be mostly among the specalators of the Board and street, and there is still great complaint of duliness among the commission houses. The impression among the brokers is quite strong that political matters are in a fair way to be settled peacefully, and the operations are made with confidence upon this basis. If any obstacles are interposed, the change would be abrupt and serious, especially as the present buyers of stock are not in for permanent holdng, but are of that class who go with the tide as it appears to favor operations for the rise or fall. Among the contingencies of stock speculation at the present time, it follows therefore that politics have an unusual prominence, and the news from Washington is scanned with unusual care and eagerness. The hopeful feeling now predominates, and, with the usual disposition to discount the future, stock operators, or an influential majority of them, look upon the culvation of the Union as an accomplished fact. The Western shares were especially firm, and for Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Galena and Toledo, there was a spirited and well-sustained demand. The business in New-York Central, Erie, and Hudson River, was small; but the market was steady and better, for each, and in the last named an advance of 1; per cent was established, with but limited purchases. State stocks were generally better, especially Tennessee's and Missouri's, which advanced from i to I per cent each. The evidences of loyalty to the Union recently displayed by the people of the Border States has had a good effect upon their securities. Government stocks continue to show an improving market, and as the Government displays "backbone," and begins to be purged of traitors, confidence in its strength and responsibility returns. For railway bonds the market is steady, without particular change. Michigan Southern 2d mortgages advanced again to 53. At the Second Board prices were still better, and a fair business was done. After the adjournment the quotations were slightly lower, and the market closed rather tame at the following prices: United States 5s, 74, 85 @ 863; Tennessee 6s, 74 275; Virginia 6s, 76 276j; Missouri 6s, 67 # 67 j; Canton Company, 14 | 215; Cumberland Coal, 7 28; Pacific Mail, 85 2851; New-York Central Railroad, 784 8784; Erie Railroad, 334 3 34; Hudson River Railroad, 45 & 451; Harlem Railroad, 16j @ 16j; Harlem Preferred, 40j @ 40j; Reading Railroad, 43; a 44; Michigan Central Railroad, 57; a 57; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. 14; 214; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 32; @ 33; Panama Railroad, 1121 w 114; Illinois Central Railroad, 791 w 80; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 73 2731; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 34 @ 341; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 587 a 584; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad,

714 273. The foreign Exchange market continues dull, but rates are slightly firmer. Sterling is quoted at 104; to 105 for bankers bills, with but little doing over the minimum quotation. Commercial signatures range at from 104 to 104j. France, 5.50 to 5.37j.

Freights-To Liverpool: 22,000 bush. Wheat at 111d. in bulk; 21,000 bush. Corn at 11d., in bulk; 1,000 bbls. Tar at 4e.; 400 bales Cotton at 5-16@11-32d.; 600 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 40s. To London: 1,000 boxes Bacon at 45s, by packet, and 55s, per steamer; 40 casks Brandy at 50s.; 200 tcs. Beef at 8s.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s., and 4 tuns Paint at 45s. To Bremen: 600 bbls. Rosin at 4s. 3d.: 30 cases Tobacco at 30s., and 100 bales Cotton at 1c. Gunny Cloth-small sales at 10c., cash. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts \$79,636 34-for Customs, \$77,000; Payments, \$64, 443 65; Balance, \$3,379,765.

We have no change of importance to notice in the Money market. Paper negotiation in the open market is quite limited on account of a scarcity of that description of notes, which alone are salable at fair rates. The range for names of the most acceptable character is from 7 28 per cent. The business of the Clearing House to-day was \$15,848,395 88, and the balances \$939,011 18. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable on the 20th inst. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 31 per cent, payable on the 20th inst.

The following is a statement of the Comparative Imports of Dry Goods entered at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1;

For the Week and since Jain. 1:

For the Beek. 18.59.

Datered at the Port. \$3,44,973 \$2,344,852 \$1,032,339

Thrown on Market. \$3,532,255 \$2,599,631 \$1,542,641

Since Jain. 1

Entered at the Port. \$17,700,229 \$17,648,624 \$14,062,174

Thrown on Market. 14,314,578 18,137,736 \$9,677,250

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the month of January, 1861, compared with 1860;

Received from Coal	1859 \$105,474 32,080 23,551	10	3	1860. #36,182.50 41,562.61 25,880.34
Transportation, Roadway, Dump- age, Renewal Fund, and all	\$ 161,106 162,678			₱ 163,550 85 109,375 80
charges Net profit for the month Profit for the previous month	£58,427	27		654,175 05 108,015 50
Total profit for two months	★ 196,839	83	Vanis	#162 499 58

The earnings of the Chicago and North Western road for the first week of February, show a gain of \$2,700 over the corresponding week of 1860. The Janmary earnings of the New-York Central Railroad Co., are remi-efficially stated as \$92,000 in excess of January 1860. The business of the Western roads generally is lighter in the early part of February on account of severe snow storms. There has been, however, a decided falling off in freights from the Enstward, and traffic must be affected to some extent, until the equilibrium of business is restored. As a practical compensatien, hovever, the movement of cotton and some other products by rail instead of water, has been unusually large. This is not to be relied upon to any extent after navigation opens. The prospect of dividends on some of the lines, is less hopeful in the next six months than in the Autumn, but much depends upon the turn which

political mat. ers take. In case of the clearing up of the roubles which now interfere seriously with business, the disposition to count upon the future in the way of earnings will decide the declaration of dividends, which otherwise it may be considered imprudent to pay.

Mr. Wilson, Treasurer of the New-York Centra Mr. Wilson, Treasurer ... Railroad Co., has issued the following notice:

Railroad Co., has issued the f. Howing notice:

The following regulations in reference to the transfer of stock and the issuing of stock certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the transfer books, on Friday, the 22d day of February hast:

First. The full name and place of residence of every person to whom stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the stock certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms the name of the firm, and the place where its business is conducted, must be stated.

Second: In every application to transfer stock, by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

in power.

Third: If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interdineation, or erasure the application to transfer the stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

The following are Messara. Thompson Brothers' rates

	. Thompson Drothers races
for Currency and Exchange	for to-day:
New-Tork 2 East Jersey 2 New-England 2 Philadelphia 3 Baitimore 1 Interior of Pennsylvania 2 Vigitia 6 North and South Carolina 7 G Georgia 6 Mobile 5 Tennessee 5 Z	Hilinois, Wisconrin and Missouri. 8 Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Causda. 1 22— Drefit on Philadelphia. 1 22— Drafit on Philadelphia. 1 23— Drafit on Richmond. 6 22— Drafit on New Orleans. 2 23— Drafit on Chicago and St. Louis. 7 38

The Chicago Press of Wednesday reports: The Culture of the market for Eastern exchan the dullness noted in the market for Eastern exchan ay, resulted to day in a decline of the property of the property of the contract of the contr cay, resulted to day in a decline of \$\psi\$ cent in raise. Some of the bankers were swing 7\psi\$ cent premion, but nearly all of them sold to depositors at \$\psi\$ Poent. The buying rate in the early part of the day was at \$\psi\$ cent, but at the close the bankers offered only \$\psi\$ Poent. Currency was abundant and discounts were easy.

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January compare with 1860 as follows:

inst., over five hundred thousand bushels of grain, and the quantity contracted for on the line to go South will make the movement of grain on the road in January and February, exceed two and a half million of bushels. The purchases thus far have made no material impression on the price of corn. The selling price at the sta tions, 75 to 180 miles south of Chicago, was reported or Saturday last at 18 22 cents per bushel, counting 70 pounds of corn in the car as a bushel.

Markets - CARRYLLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBONE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1861.
ASHES - The market is quiet for Pearls at \$5 25; Pois are in dr demand at \$5 00). BEESWAX-There is no change; sales at 35je. for Souther

at 1640.

UANDLES—Adamantine are steedy; sales of 250 boxes at 175 251c. for City. Sperm at 392 35c. for plain, and 432 45c. for Patent. CANDLES—Adamantine are steady; sales of 120 boxes at 17 filts. for City. Sperm at 33235c. for plain, and 43245c. for Patent.
FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, owing to the storm, but prices of the low grades are beatist, closing with a good demand for State Extras. Western and shipping brands are not so freely offered, and our stock is found to be much reduced; the better grades are firmly held and are quies. The sales are \$300 bbls. at \$30285 15 for Steld and are quies. The sales are \$300 bbls. at \$30285 15 for Superfine State and Western; \$5.15285 5 for the low grades of Western Extra; \$5.20885 25 for State Extras; \$5.308 \$5.00 for shipping brands of Extra Ohl, and \$5.70287 10 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less plenty and is firmer; sales of 120 bbls. at \$5.30485 10 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less plenty and is firmer; sales of 200 bbls. at \$5.30485 70 for mixed to good Superfine Estimators, &c., and \$5.30485 70 for mixed to good Superfine Estimators, &c., and \$5.30485 70 for mixed to good Superfine Estimators, &c., and \$4.10. Corn Meal is rather saster; sales of 100 bbls. at \$3.304 10 for Jersey, and \$3.40 for Brandywire. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request, and is steady at \$1.854 94 24 10 60. FISH—No important sales have taken place since our last report. The market is steady at \$1.854 94 24 10 60. FISH—No important sales have taken place since our last report. The market is steady at previous quotations.

FRUITS Ralines are dull. We quote nominally at \$2.20 for Leyers, and \$1.65 for Bunch; sales also of 200 bbls. Havans Oranges on private terms, and 1,000 bbls. Western Apples at \$1.15. GRAIN—There is rather more firmness in our Wheat market, but prices are not quotably higher; there is more inquiry, chiefly for export; the sales are \$5.00 bushes (bliege) Syring at \$2.10.

GRAIN—There is rather more firmness in our Wheat market, but prices are not quotably higher; there is more inquiry, chiefly for export; the sakes are 5.600 bashels (Edicago Spring at 4: 110; IT,800 bashels Milwaukes Club at \$1.20; in store, and \$1.12; delivered 5,700 bashels North-Western Club at \$1.12; delivered 5,700 bashels North-Western Club at \$1.12; delivered 6,700 bashels North-Western Club at \$1.12; delivered 6,700 bashels Prime Red State at \$1.12; 600 bashels Red Leng Lisand at \$1.35; genus Bashels White Chie and Michigan at \$1.400 et al. 2500 bashels prime Red State Chie and Michigan at \$1.400 et al. 50 for the former, and \$1.450 et al. 50; delivered 6,700 bashels White Chie and Michigan at \$1.400 et al. 50 for the former, and \$4.1450 et al. 50 for the inster-the inter for prime. Bariey is very firm; the demand is fair; sales of 5.500 bashels choice Canada West at 79c. Barley Mait to guide at 50 3000 et Mye is in limited supply, and is firm spaise of 750 bash at 67; 600c for Northern, and 60c for Jersey. Oatsar firm at the advance, but are not very active; sales of Western and Canadhan at 30 3370, and State at 37 330c. Coru is fismer, but is less active; most holder refuse to sell at yesterday's prices; sales of 30,000 bashels at \$23,450c for new Mixed Western at the Railroad depot; 65c for oid do. in store; 660 256 de. for do., delivered; 67c. for very dry new Southern Yellow

HEMP-The market is doll and heavy, and prices merely

Yellow

HEMP—The market is dull and heavy, and prices merely nominal; we have no sales to report.

HIDES—We hear of sales of 300 Singapore Buffalo, 33 fb, at 70. cash, as they runs 1,300 do., 28 fb on private terms; 1,000 Calfornia at 195c, for Lower, and 205c, for 1 typer; 550 April wall and 2,000 Sandwich lained to go east, and 500 Western Slaughter for export, on terms not made public.

HOPS—The market is quiet for new, at 25,830c. Old are active and nominal.

HAY—There is a moderate demand for shipping, and the market is steady; sales of 750 bales at 85,750c. Prior fb, outline heavy.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate; prices continue heavy.

LIME—The market is quiet for common, at 85c. Lump is nominal at 81.

MOLASSES—The decline for a few days is 243c. Prior 150 MOLASSES—The decline for a few days is 243c. Prior 150 MOLASSES—The decline for a few days, and fresh arrivals were going in store sales of 450 bbls, at 25730c., chierly cash. Foreign are quiet; we do not hear of any sales.

OILS—Lineced continues quiet. We quote at 50,250c. Crude Sperm is steady; sales of 37 bbls, affoat, at \$1,40. Crude Whale is quoted at 45,250c. Lard Oil is dull at 190c., cash. Olive is inactive. HEMP.—The market is dull and heavy, and prices merely

inactive. Lard Oil is dull at 80c., cash. Olive in PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is limited and the market is heavy; sales of 180 bbls at \$17 for new Mess and \$12 for or without change; the demand is of a retail sharacter; sales of 40 bbls at \$8.75 \tilde{\pi} 9.75 for Repacked Mess and \$10.84 to 15 for Extra. Beef thams are quiet at \$14.07 to Been is quiet at \$14.07 to Message and \$10.84 to 15 for Extra. Beef thams are quiet at \$14.07 to Message and \$10.85 to 15 for Extra. Beef thams are quiet at \$14.07 to Message at \$2.00 to 15 for Message at \$2.00 to and \$10.25 10.75 for Extra. Reef Hams are quiet at \$14.25 10. Baron is quiet and is more plenty; sales at \$5.00 10; C. Cut Meats are not plenty; sales of II tos at \$5.00 10; C. Cut Meats as 9.00 for Hams. Dressed Hogs are dull at \$6.75 25 7 10; D. Herbel latter price for City. Lard is less settive; the demand is in part for export, and prices are steady; sales of 125 bbis, and tes at \$1.25 6, for No. 1, and lot, for prime Western. Butter is dull; the stock is large; sales of Onio at 10.21 5c., State at 14.27 fc., and choice at 15.27 2c. Cheese is quiet but steady at \$1.25 fc. RiCE—The demand is moderate; sales of 150 tos at \$3.50 25 43 73 7 100 fb.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for refining, at prices in the purchasers favor; sales of 1.016 hids., mainly

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for refining, at prices in the purchasers favor; sales of 1,016 hids, maisly Cubs, at 4405 ic, nearly 4406c for fair to good Refining. Refined are steady at 8c, for hard grades, 1727 ic. for white collections of 6000 for yellow do.

SPICES—We hear of sales of 70 bags Pimento at Sc., cash, and 100 bags Pepper at 8c; also, resales of 200 bags at 81c.

SPIRITS—Spirits Turpentine is steady. The sales are 150 bbls, at 35c, for Sraight, Eatra Southern, 500 bbls, at 35c, for Southern Shipping; 100 bbls, at 36c, for New York. Crude Turpentine is quiet at 42 374. Fine Rodins are inconducte request; sales of 300 bbls, at 32 5 9 300 b delivered. Tar is selling at \$2 124 2 2 for Willmington, and \$3.56 for Washington.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is moderate, but prices are unchanged; sales of 170 bags at 767 ic. Timothy Seed is in better demand and more planty; sales of 150 bush at \$2.54 bush. Rough Flaxeed is in limited demand at \$1.50 \$\psi\$ bush. Rough Flaxeed we hear of a sale of 4,000 bags, per Grante State, or private terms.

State on private terms.

TORACCO—The husiness has been moderate; small sales for export have been made: sales of 48 hhds. Kentucky, at 74c., and 119 cases Seediesf, at 34 60-4c.

TALLOW—The market is quiet; sales of 8,000 lb prime at 94c.,

quiry for California Wools, and the sales reach 70,000 fb, at ranging from 12c, to 35c. Domestic Fleeces sell moderati steady rates. Fulled Wools are dull and we have only to n and cot 3 noo fb super at 33c. Foreign kinds are very inacti WHISKY—The market is firmer and is more notive; sale 500 bbls. at 171c., cash. who WOOL - During the past week there has been a very good in

Receipts of Produce. Feb. 15.-4,800 bbls. Flour, 890 pkgs. Lard, 1,500 bush. Seed, 1,400 pkgs. Whisky.1,346 drassed Hogs.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- Scarcely a day clapses that new counterfeits are not issued in this city, and the bills of nearly every bank in the United States altered to other denominations, have been used for the purpose of defrauding the community. The greater part of these counterfeits first make their appearance in this vicinity, but since the introduction of the Police Telegraph, the operations of the gangs who perpetrate the frauds have met with severe checks. Within a short time past scarcely a new counterfeit has been issued, but that information thereof has been secretly communicated at headquarters, and the police bave been notified through the medium of the telegraph to put shopkeepers on their guard. Yesterday evening Detectives Pool and Roach, followed two suspicious looking men from the boarding-house No. 48 Lispenard street to the New-Haven Railroad, where they bought tickets for Boston. The officers asked them where they were going, when the fellows told them it was none of their business.

Poole then insisted upon searching them, but met with great resistance. Upon the person of one of the fellows the officers found \$77 in counterfeit fives on the Mus-son Bank of Massachusetts and threes on the Hartford Bank of Hartford, Conn. They had \$225 in good money, bills and gold, secreted in their pockets. The fellows gave their names as John Watson and Wm. H. Maxwell. They were locked up at Police Headquar-ters. During the night John Sullivan and James Sullivan were arrested by the Eighth and Tenth Ward Police, for attempting to pass the counterfeit \$5 bills on the Munson Bank about the city.

CITY ITEMS.

Young MEN'S REPUBLICAN CHMHITTER.-In OUF report of the proceedings of the Young Men's Republican Committee meeting on Thursday night, we omitted can Committee meeting on Thursday night, we omitted the names of the Committee appointed to escort Mr. Lincoln to this city. They are as follows: Stewart L. Woodford, J. Solis Ritterband, J. P. Walker, F. Talkinton, J. D. Costa, N. C. Hall, J. Spring, C. E. Strong, H. C. Robe. The committee will leave this city on Monday morning, and return with the President elect on Tuesday, to Thirty-First street, where the entire Committee will join them and proceed to the Aster

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY .-- This is the subject of a lecture to be delivered on Monday evening next by the accomplished Dr. Solger, at Clinton Hall, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society. The object of this lecture, aside from its intrinsic meri should insure a large audience. It is for the benefit of the family of the late George Schroeter, the talented chartographer of the Society. The Committee in their invitation to Dr. Solger say:

"Mr. Schroeter, as you are aware, was engaged at the time of his death in completing the series of outline maps and charte which have since been published by Mesera. Reid & Co. In a short time, doubtless, when the merits of his works are kno and appreciated by the public, his family will receive a moder yet sufficient income, but at present his widow and four lad yet sufficient income, but at present his widow and four inflat children are entirely dependent upon the liberality of his friends t has been thought that if you would kindly give a lecture under the auspices of this Society, and the other friends of the decrease that beside paying a public tribute to his worth and merit, his family might be sided pecuniarily."

The Doctor, of course, cheerfully assented, and we doubt not will do his utmost to make the occasion of substantial advantage to the beneficiaries. We most heartily commend the movement to the public.

Board yesterday Sergeant Wemyss was transferred from the First to the Tenth Ward, and Serges Lucas from the Tenth to the Fourteenth. Rour Barritt was made a Sergeant, and transferred from the Eighth to the Third Ward. Patrolmen Ulman of the Fourteenth and Bogart of the Nineteenth, were created Roundsmen. The resignation of Sergeant Souder of the Fourth Ward was received, and accepted. Joseph Sands, Elisha H. Wilday, and Mathew Robb were appointed Patrolmen, and transferred to the Third and Fifteenth Wards.

DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS .-- One hundred and fife recruits left Governor's Island yest rday by the steam-ship Daniel Webster for the reënforcement of the Isl and 2d Regiments of Artillery on the Texan frontier. The men were under command of Capt. S. K. Dawson of the 1st Artillery. The Daniel Webster will lan1 at Brazos or Indianols

HUDSON RIVER RAILEOAD .- The track of this road is now in perfect order, and the trains are running regularly between this city and Albany. The bridge at Stockport, which was injured by the pressure of ice, has been repaired so that no interruption to trains exists at that point. The bridge will be made as strong as when new. Yesterday morning the train from Albany was behind time in consequence of the bursting of one of the steam-pipes of the locomotive, rendering it necessary to send for another engine.

Com. Vanderbilt, who has been sick for some time of an affection of the heart, is so far recovered that he was able to go to his office yesterday.

A NEW PLAY .- Mr. Frank B. Goodrich, well known as "Dick Tinto," has completed an original comedy. in five acts, which will be issued in book form next week by Rudd & Carleton. It will doubtless be speedily produced at one of the Broadway theaters.

A Young Jail BREAKER .- A youth of 18, now confined in the Tombe, bids fair to come up to Jack Sheppard, of ancient memory, the model of rogues. His name is John Mahoney alias Thomas McCarty, alias Emerson, alias John Dignon, etc. Three or four years ago he escaped from the cells of the Seventeenth Ward Station, House. In 1858 he got out of the House of Detention by setting fire to his bed. The same year he escaped from the Tombe-every time on a new charge -by means of bits of strings, pokers, crowbars, &c. Five other boys followed him but were all retaken. A few days afterward he was heard of in Bergen jail arrested for grand larceny, and notwithstanding the caution that the young scamp was a model of ingenuity, the keeper would not give him up to Mr. Sutton of the Tombe who claimed him, and the boy escaped with the jailer's own keys. A week after he was again canght for a new offense, tried, and sentenced for a year, which he duly served. On returning to the city he was recognized by means of his likeness in the Rogues Gal

THE ARRESTED STREET PEDDLERS .- For two or three days past, large numbers of street peddlers, recently arrested by the police, have presented them selves at the Mayor's Office, making complaints or attempting to get licenses; but as there is no law for licensing them, they appear to be greatly perplexed. The ordinance under which they were arrested was passed in 1841, and it is said that an effort will be made to get it repealed at the next meeting of the Common Council. The ordinance is as follows:

"No person shall sell, or expose for sale, in any of the streets or aliys in the City of New York, any tin plate ware, eartheyware, chinaware, glassware, goods, wares, and merchanoise of any description, or any other article, under the penalty of the for each offense." CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE .- Our young

readers will be interested to see the curious changes which our language has undergone at different periods. These will be seen in the following specimens of the Lord's prayer at different periods:

Lord's prayer at different periods:

[A. D., 1250]

Fader our in heven, halewyed bethe thy nam, com thy kingeriche, thy wille bethe don in heven and in erthe. Our evertied say briefled if our to-day. And forghive our our detters, as we forghiven our dettoures. And lede us nought into temptation, bot delyver our from ivil. Amen.

Fadtr our in heven, Halewyd be thi name, come thi kingdam. Thi wille be don, as in hevene and in erthe. Our uche dayer bred give us to-day. And forgive us our dettes, as we forgiven our dettores. And dede us not into temptations, Bote delyvere us of yet. Amen.

[A. D., 1279, Wickliffe's Bible.]

Our fadyr that art in heavenes, Halloud by thy name, Thy kingdom come to, Be thy will done in erthe as in heavene: Give to us this day our bread over other substances; And forgif to us our dettie as we forgiven to our detters; and leed us not into temptation; But delived, Findaids' Testament.

O oure father which art in heaven' halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled' as well in crith' as hit ye in heaven. Give vish daye, our dayly breade. And forgive ye in heaven. Give vish daye, our dayly breade. And forgive as our treaspasses even as we forgeve them which treaspasse value our detyre value.

[A. D., 1589, Coverdale's Bible.]

Amen.

[A. D., 1509, Coverdale's Bible.]

Our father which art in beauen, halowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done even in erthe as it is

Thy kingdom comes.

Gine us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us dettes as we also forgive our detters. And lead
and forgive us dettes as we also forgive our detters. And lead
us not into temptation, but delleuer as from etuit for thime is the
kingdome and the power and the glorie for ever. Amen.

Now if you compare any of these with the prayer repented by our Lord in the sixth chapter of the Gospel
by Matthew, you will see the difference between themand our present version.

[Advertisement]
A CLERKSHIP OR TRADE.—FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Breadway, can, by an examination of your head, tell
you what to undertake, with a reasonable hope of success.
Charts, with full written description and advice, given daily.

cel world, but all is brightness and beauty at HARRER's McCare, where the people congregate in wast numbers to see the living where the people congregate in wast numbers to see the living where the people conders and edge the amusements. This is the holiday for Lagies, Children, and Schools, and lively times may be looked to the condensate of the conde